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Avifauna of the Juruti Region, Pará, Brazil

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RESUMO: Avifauna da região do Juruti, Pará, Brasil. A região que compreende o interflúvio Madeira-Tapajós é certamente uma das regiões brasileiras de maior complexidade ambiental e um dos mais importantes centros de endemismos de aves da América do Sul, denominado centro de endemismo Madeira ou Rondônia. Entretanto, essa região vem sofrendo um crescente aumento nas pressões antrópicas, principalmente pelo desmatamento, o que implica uma forte preocupação sobre a conservação de toda a biota dessa região. Nesse sentido, estivemos no período de setembro de 2002 a março de 2011 realizando um inventário da avifauna na região do município de Juruti, na divisa entre os estados do Pará e Amazonas. Nesse levantamento, registramos um total de 490 espécies de aves, distribuídas em 68 famílias. Ressalta-se o registro de algumas espécies importantes do ponto de vista biogeográfico e de conservação (*Nothocrax urumutum*, *Leucopternis melanops*, *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*, *Aratinga aurea*, *Neomorphus geoffroyi*, *Nyctibius bracteatus*, *Capito brunneipectus*, *Picumnus varzeae*, *Skutchia borbae*, *Rhegmatorhina berlepschi*, *Pachyramphus surinamus*, *Contopus virens*, *Cyanicterus cyanicterus*), que são discutidos em detalhes.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Amazônia; Área de endemismo Rondônia; Conservação; Juruti; Pará.

ABSTRACT: Avifauna of the Juruti region, Pará, Brazil. The territory encompassed by the Madeira-Tapajós interfluvium is one of the most environmentally complex regions of Brazil, and an important center of endemism for South American birds. It is called the Madeira or Rondônia center of endemism. However, this region has experienced a continuing increase in anthropogenic pressures, mainly from deforestation, which implies a strong concern for the conservation of the biota of this region. In this context, the bird fauna of the Juruti region, on the border between the states of Pará and Amazonas, was surveyed between September 2002 and March 2011. A total of 490 species distributed in 68 families were recorded during the study. A number of those records are especially important from either a biogeographic or conservation viewpoint (*Nothocrax urumutum*, *Leucopternis melanops*, *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*, *Aratinga aurea*, *Neomorphus geoffroyi*, *Nyctibius bracteatus*, *Capito brunneipectus*, *Picumnus varzeae*, *Skutchia borbae*, *Rhegmatorhina berlepschi*, *Pachyramphus surinamus*, *Contopus virens*, *Cyanicterus cyanicterus*), and thus are discussed in detail.

KEYWORDS: Amazônia; Rondônia area of endemism; Conservation; Juruti; Pará.

Amazônia is considered to be one of the areas on the planet with the most number of bird species (Stotz *et al.* 1996, Vuilleumier 1988). It is estimated that in this region there are registered approximately 1,200 species, which represents around 65% of all birds encountered in Brazil (Haffer 1990, Stotz *et al.* 1996, CBRO 2011). Nevertheless, since the first scientific expeditions to this region, it became clear that species of birds and other groups of organisms are not distributed homogeneously in the Amazon region (Wallace 1852, Hellmayr 1910, Sneath 1914). In fact, many species are restricted to determined regions which were denominated as areas or centers of endemism/distribution having strong congruence with the large interfluviums of the Amazonian basin (Müller 1973).

Despite being recognized as an area with great biodiversity and ecological complexity on the planet, a large part of Amazônia remains little studied (Oren 2001). The Tapajós-Madeira interfluvium, into which is inserted the municipality of Juruti, is a region that hosts an expressive quantity of bird endemism, among other taxa. Yet, it is still one of the least known regions in all of Amazônia (Cracraft 1985, Haffer 1974, Oren 2001, Aleixo 2009).

The first expedition to record birds of the Tapajós-Madeira interfluvium region was that of a Brazilian naturalist named Alexandre Rodrigues Ferreira, who visited the Madeira River and Guaporé River region between 1783 and 1793. During this expedition important material was compiled on the fauna and flora of the area, which were then sent to Portugal at the time of the French invasion

of Portugal in 1808 (Pelzeln 1868-1870, Cunha 1989). However, the first large ornithological excursion to the region was realized by J. Natterer around 1829-1830, who collected along the Guaporé and Madeira Rivers, principally the Borba region (Pelzeln 1868-1870). Natterer's collection from the Madeira River was summarized by Hellmayr (1910). The collector W. Hoffmanns worked in the region of the Madeira River at 'Paraizo' (near Humaitá), Humaitá and Borba, during six months from July to September 1906. In October 1908 he returned to work at the lower Jí-Paraná River or Machado in the localities of 'Jamarysinho', Santa Isabel, Aliança, Maruins, Santa Maria do Marmelos, and finally the Manicoré region (Hellmayr 1907, 1910). During these two trips, Hoffmanns mounted a collection of about 500 specimens which were sent to the *Tring Museum* (Natural History Museum – London) (Hellmayr 1907, 1910). In 1915, the 'Collins-Day Expedition', led by Alfred Collins and Lee Garnett Day, with the participation of the ornithologist George K. Cherrie, began in Bolivia and descended the Madeira River (Porto Velho, March 1915) until reaching Amazonas. The collection of birds and mammals from this expedition were deposited at the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH, New York, USA) and the Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH, Chicago, USA) (Cherrie 1916, Osgood 1916). After fifty years without any ornithological research involving the Tapajós-Madeira interfluvium, the ornithologist Fernando C. Novaes visited the Aripuanã River region in 1975 (Novaes 1976) and registered 268 bird species. In 1986 and 1988, a team of researchers from FMNH and the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP, SP, Brazil) realized an extensive survey of birds in the region of Jí-Paraná, Cachoeira Nazaré in the Jí-Paraná River, Machado, mounting a collection of approximately 1,100 skins which were deposited at the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (MPEG, PA, Brazil), FMNH and MZUSP (Stotz *et al.* 1997). Oren and Parker (1997), besides presenting a detailed history of ornithological exploration along the Tapajós River, also presented a list of 448 bird species to the Parque Nacional da Amazônia (Tapajós). Aleixo and Poletto (2007) created bird inventories from the Marmelos River region, southern portion of the Manicoré municipality, and published a list of 330 species of birds. Finally, Whittaker (2009) published a list of 481 bird species from the Roosevelt River region, state of Amazonas, the locality from which is recorded the greatest number of species inside the Madeira-Tapajós interfluvium.

Generally, the brief history hereby presented on the ornithological knowledge of the Madeira-Tapajós interfluvium highlights that the sources for this available information regarding the avifauna of this region are extremely concentrated along the Madeira River. Very little information was produced from the northern portion of the interfluvium adjacent to the southern margin of the Amazonas River.

Therefore, the objective of this present work is to present a bird list from the Juruti municipality, state of Pará, situated along the right bank of the Amazonas River, at the northern extreme of the Madeira-Tapajós interfluvium. Furthermore, some relevant aspects are discussed regarding composition, richness, and ecological and biogeographical relations of this region.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Area of Study

The municipality of Juruti in the state of Pará is located in lower Amazonas (situated at the coordinates 02°09'S and 56°05'W) and holds about 35,000 inhabitants in an area totaling 8,304 km² (www.ibge.gov.br/cidadesat). According to the climatic classification of Köppen-Geiger, the climate of the Juruti region is of the Af – Equatorial type, hot and humid (SUDAM 1984) with maximum precipitation averaging 2,000 to 2,500 mm of rain annually. The rainiest trimester extends from February to April and the driest trimester extends from August to October. Average annual temperature is around 25°C, with a maximum around 28.5°C and minimum around 23.7°C. The average altitude in the region is around 75 meters above sea level (Engenharia CNEC S.A. 2005). Dominant vegetation of the Juruti region consists of that typical of ombrophilous lowland and submontane forests, characteristic hillsides and plateaus, and alluvial forests along rivers and creeks present in the area. Generally, the Juruti region still remains in an excellent state of forestal conservation, with large extensions of wood still well preserved. However, with the installation of a bauxite mining enterprise in the region, it is not known to what extent this well-conserved extension of forest will be directly modified by the mining activity, or by third parties lured by local economic development.

Collection of Data

Data gathering occurred in two distinct stages. Primarily, during the work of surveying/monitoring the fauna of the Juruti region, seven campaigns were conducted to collect avifauna data. The first was conducted by FMH during September 3-19, 2002, followed by campaigns of August 4-14, 2004 and March 4-12, 2006, both conducted by MPDS. These three first campaigns were realized with the intent of obtaining data to elaborate the Environmental Impact Study of Project Juruti. Afterwards, four more fauna campaigns were also conducted by MPDS with the intent of developing a monitoring program of fauna in the area of influence of the Project. These efforts were conducted from: August 15-26, 2006;

December 10-19, 2006; May 10-20, 2007; and November 23 through December 3, 2007. Posteriorly, during the second stage, seven more visits were realized: May 12-22, 2008 (AA); September 17-30, 2008 (CEBP); November 13-28, 2008 (CEBP); March 9-26, 2009 (CEBP); May 27 through June 1, 2009 (AA); September 15-25, 2010 (AA); and March 24-29, 2011 (AA). These trips all covered six distinct points. In total, ten areas were sampled in the municipality of Juruti region:

Capiranga Base (02°28'S; 56°12'W): Situated on the margins of Juruti Velho Lake, it possesses secondary formations and exploited forests. This area represented an interesting point as it was one of the few locations to potentially demonstrate the aquatic avifauna of the region as well as some typical species in open anthropogenic areas.

Capiranga Plateau (02°29'S; 56°08'W): This is the area that is most affected by implementation of the bauxite mine, as the largest part of the mine and all of its infrastructure will be installed at this point. It will greatly suppress the vegetation on the plateau. The area contains dense submontane forest with canopy about 30 to 40

meters high. At the time of sample collection, it presented an excellent state of conservation. It was one of the three points where the presence of *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*, a species of macaw on the list of animals threatened with extinction, could be recorded. It represents a population of this species which lies more to the north, inside the already recorded Amazonian Biome.

Mutum/Galiléia Creek (02°36'S; 56°11'W): Located around 50 km from the municipality of Juruti headquarters and possesses dominant forestal submontane vegetation with dense understory and canopy around 30 to 35 meters in height. This area boasts the best level of conservation among all sampled points.

Barroso Camp (02°29'S; 55°58'W): Located around 30 kilometers from the municipality of Juruti headquarters. Possesses dominant vegetation formed by lowland ombrophilous forest with relatively open understory, many palm trees, and canopy reaching 35 meters high.

Capiranga Plateau Gravel Pit (Piçarreira) (02°30'S; 56°13'W): Situated next to Capiranga Plateau, this

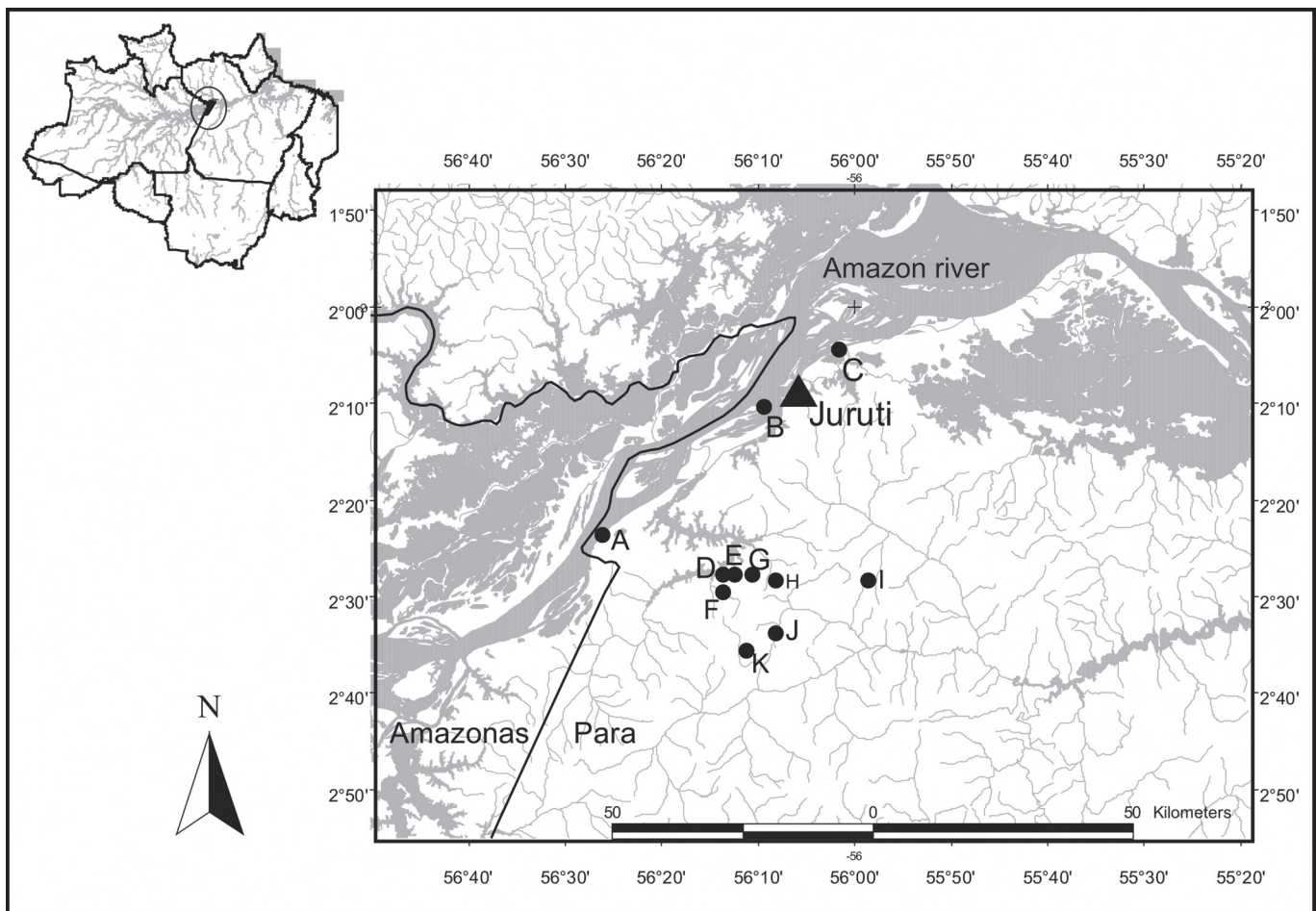


FIGURE 1: Geographic location of the Juruti region, showing the sampling sites: (A) Fazenda São Joaquim; (B) Rio Amazonas; (C) Lago Santana; (D) Fazenda Santa Lúcia; (E) Base Capiranga; (F) Piçarreira do Platô Capiranga; (G) Adutora; (H) Platô Capiranga; (I) Acampamento Barroso; (J) Ramal Pacoval; (K) Acampamento Mutum.

location possesses a large area of laterite (gravel, or 'piçarra' in Portuguese) extraction. Encircling this area of gravel extraction there is secondary vegetation in the process of regenerating, forming a strip of about 30 meters. Beyond this strip is well-preserved, submontane ombrophilous forest. This location is among three at which it was possible to record *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*, along with Capiranga Plateau and Mutum Creek.

Aduora (02°28'S; 56°10'W): This area represents a depression by which passes an aqueduct bringing water from Juruti Velho Lake to the bauxite mining plant at Capiranga Plateau. It corresponds to a 'road' around 50 meters wide, extending for some kilometers, cutting an extremely well-preserved, dense submontane forestal area, which presents a closed understory with palm trees and canopy about 35 meters high.

Pacoval Extention (02°34'S; 56°08'W): This sampling point is an old woodcutter's road that cuts an extensive area of submontane, ombrophilous forest. Even having suffered from wood cutting in the past, it generally holds the aspect of being well-preserved, has a dense understory, and canopy around 35 meters high.

Santana Lake (02°05'S; 56°01'W): This sampling point is characterized by the presence of fragments of *várzea* forest in various successional stages, interwoven by natural fields, encircling Lake Santana, and situated adjacent to the southern margin of the Amazonas River.

Amazonas River (02°11'S; 56°09'W): This sampling point, located in the immediate vicinity of Juruti, is characterized by the presence of fragments of *várzea* forest of distinct successional sizes and stages, as well as by natural fields.

Santa Julia Farm (02°28'S; 56°13'W) and *São Joaquim Farm* (02°24'S; 56°26'W): These are bordering farms that encompass *várzea* areas of the Amazonas River. Between September 16-19, 2002, samples were taken beginning from herbaceous formations through forestal *várzea* formations. The vegetal covering of these areas are characterized by vast heterogeneity, due to natural traits and various levels of human intervention. The natural gradients are determined, principally, by the differing levels of inundation which defines the habitats of strictly aquatic dwellers through solely terrestrial ones. *Várzea* forests of the sampling present significant variations regarding height and stratification. A significant part of the area sampled shows secondary vegetal covering. The open formations (herbaceous), in turn, are largely products of human action, created through the conversion of *várzea* areas to pastures for the rearing of livestock. In the middle of forested areas and in fields, various lagoons are

observed, both seasonal and perennial. A great quantity of aquatic macrophytes is associated with these marginal lagoons.

In order to realize the field surveys, three distinct methods were employed: observation with the aid of binoculars (Pentax 10 × 42, Nikon Monarch 10 × 42 and Zeiss 10 × 40) in a systematic way, throughout the morning (between 05:30 and 12:00 h), which is considered to be the period with greatest avifaunal activity (Blake, 1992), and in the afternoon (between 15:00 and 18:30 h) following the method described by Lacher and Brandes (2005); recording/playback with employment of specific equipment (Sony TCM 500/Marantz PMD 670 recorders and Sennheiser ME66 Microphone); captures in mist-nets which remain open during the entire diurnal period, visited periodically for recording and collecting or release of captured individuals. For each specimen collected, the following data were recorded throughout its preparation: locality of the collection (with coordinates obtained from a GPS), weight, moulting stage of feathers, gender, size of gonads, presence or absence of bursa of Fabricius, degree of cranial ossification, quantity of fat, stomach content (preserved in ethyl alcohol of 70% concentration), color of iris and bare parts, and finally habitat and extract of vegetation from where the specimen was collected. For each specimen collected, a sample of tissue was preserved in absolute ethyl alcohol. All of the specimens and associated materials collected were deposited in the 'Fernando C. Novaes' Ornithological Collection of MPEG in Belém, Pará, Brazil.

The taxonomic nomenclature and common names adopted in assembling the lists of avifauna, based on primary and secondary data, are recommended by the Brazilian Society of Ornithology (CBRO 2011).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A total of 490 species of birds was recorded for the Juruti region, state of Pará, including 68 families, 43 of which are not passerine and 25 which are (Appendix). Representing voucher material, 493 specimens were collected pertaining to 178 species, which were deposited at MPEG. This total number of recorded species establishes the Juruti region as the locality with the greatest number of bird species already recorded at the Madeira-Tapajós interfluvium, followed by the Roosevelt River region with 481 species (Whittaker 2009). Within this same interfluvium, there are still various localities with an elevated richness of species. The Jí-Paraná region in Rondônia is recorded to have 459 species (Stotz *et al.* 1997), Amazônia National Park has 448 species (Oren and Parker III, 1997), and Marmelos River has 330 species (Aleixo and Poletto, 2007).

Haffer (1974) recognizes the Madeira-Tapajós interfluvium as one of the largest and most important areas of endemism for birds in South America ('Rondônia Center'), compiling 15 endemic taxa. Posteriorly, Cracraft (1985) also recognized the 'Rondônia' area of endemism, albeit listing a greater number of taxa (21), of which eight coincide with those presented by Haffer (1974). Considering the 15 taxa compiled by Haffer (1974), there presently are three in the Juruti region with confirmed records: *Capito brunneipectus*, *Phlegopsis borbae* and *Dendrocolaptes hoffmannsi*. On the other hand, considering the 21 taxa of Cracraft (1985), there would be four already recorded in the Juruti area, those being *Hylexetastes uniformis* (actually in the endemic 'Rondônia Center'), *Dendrocolaptes hoffmannsi*, *Rhegmatorhina berlepschi* and *Phlegopsis borbae*. These data further strengthen the suggestion that the Juruti region serves as the limit of distribution for one whole group of bird species, which is related geographically to the Madeira-Tapajós interfluvium.

Most of the species of birds in Juruti were recorded from the ombrophilous forest area of *terra firme* (355; 72%), followed by anthropic areas (178; 37%), *várzea* (159; 33%), beach or riparian environments (92; 19%), and *igapó* (87; 18%). Of 490 species registered in the area, 197 (40%) occur exclusively in the forest area of *terra firme*, followed by exclusive species of *várzea* environments (54), beach and riparian environments (28), anthropic areas (10) and *igapó* (1).

Among the exclusive *terra firme* species, birds of the understory that seek army ants come to capture them by taking advantage of displacement, according to Willis and Oniki (1992), which serves as more than 50% of total food intake. Many species are army ant seekers, however only some may be called 'specialists', possessing adaptations (e.g., speed of displacement, perching vertically) that favor them in relation to others when exploiting these resources. This adaptation allows great advantages. However it also makes them vulnerable to alterations that target these species of ants negatively and/or that come to modify the structure of the understory. Beyond specialists, there exist others that also take advantage of these army ants to feed. However, they are referred to as 'non-specialists' or 'opportunists' and seek army ants only occasionally. They do not have the adaptations of specialists. Some species that frequently seek army ants were observed in the region. This was the case of *Dendrocincla fuliginosa*, *Dendrocincla merula*, *Willisornis poecilonotus*, *Rhegmatorhina berlepschi*, *Phlegopsis nigromaculata* and *Phlegopsis borbae*, the last three being particularly adapted to do so.

Other indicative groups of *terra firme* forest are birds that forage in mixed understory flocks. In the study area, the species that were most frequently observed participating in these interspecific groupings were: *Thamnomanes caesius* (core species), *T. saturninus*, *Epinecrophylla*

leucophthalma, *Myrmotherula hauxwelli*, *M. iheringi*, *M. longipennis*, *Glyphorhynchus spirurus*, *Xiphorhynchus guttatus*, *X. ocellatus*, *Philydor erythrocerus*, *P. pyrrhodes*, *Automolus ochrolaemus*, *Habia rubica*, among others. According to Thiollay (1992), the small insectivores of the understory, markedly members of the mixed flocks, such as some Furnariidae (*Philydor*, *Automolus*) and Thamnophilidae (*Myrmotherula*), along with the core species mentioned above, suffer from alterations, as the presence of these formations many times become rare in disturbed locations. Some insectivores that do not participate in these associations area also seriously affected, as in the case of some Furnariidae (e.g., *Sclerurus*) and Formicariidae (e.g., *Formicarius*). In those areas dominated by secondary formations, mixed understory flocks simply have not been recorded on any occasion.

Also observed were flocks of insectivores that forage between the wood's medium stratum and dossal, a behavior that does not include the participation of *T. caesius*. Taking part in this flock of species are *Piaya cayana*, *Capito brunneipectus*, *Sittasomus griseicapillus*, *Lepidocolaptes albolineatus*, *Philydor erythrocerus*, *Xenops minutus*, *Myrmotherula brachyura*, among others.

The dossal flocks, principally formed by Tanagers (*Tangara* spp.), were constantly encountered, those of the understory being relatively more common. Among those in the region that participated in these species associations were *Piprites chloris*, *Vireo olivaceus*, *Tachyphonus cristatus*, *Tangara chilensis*, *Tangara velia*, *Tangara gyrola*, *Dacnis cayana*, *Cyanerpes nitidus*, *Cyanerpes cyaneus*, *Chlorophanes spiza*, among others. These species, by frequenting peripheral environments, are less affected, principally when considering that the transformations provoked by selective cutting produce favorable environments to the development of pioneer vegetation (e.g., *Cecropia* spp.). This is characterized by the large production of fruit, increasing the availability of food for many of these birds whose basic food source is fruit.

The second most important environment by order of species richness is *várzea*. Among the sampled environments during the course of this field study, *várzea* is that which was most intensely transformed. Most of Amazônia's rivers serve as principle means of communication between cities and villages, principally the Amazonas River. In function of this fact, the margins of this body of water have been affected. The stretch of *várzea* studied is occupied by farms, with the main activity being cattle farming. Large extensions have been made into pastures for the raising of cow and buffalo stock. The most drastic alterations were done with the conversion of *várzea* forested area to pastures, reducing this forestal formation to isolated fragments. As stated, the community of birds present in *várzea* has a distinguished identity from those of *terra firme* environments. According to Remsen and Parker (1983), about 15% of non-aquatic

avifauna of the Amazon basin occurs restrictedly in those environments created by water, among which lies *várzea*. Many of the recorded birds exclusively found in *várzea*, especially those with forestal habits, respond negatively to the anthropic process. Among the total species recorded exclusively in *várzea*, only five are highly sensitive to environmental alterations, all of them having forestal habits: *Nasica longirostris*, *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris*, *Atilla bolivianus*, *A. cinnamomeus* and *Myiopagis flavivertex*. Also among the species aggrieved by anthropic activity, it is worth mentioning: *Dendroplex kienerii*, *Sakesphorus luctuosus*, *Myrmotherula assimilis*, *Myrmoborus lugubris* and *Pipra aureola*. Some species did not only have their records restricted to areas of *várzea*, but are exclusively of this environment, many of these with associated evolutionary pasts, for example as in the case of *Picumnus varzeae*, *Myrmoborus lugubris*, *Myrmotherula assimilis* and *Conirostrum bicolor*, all having habits to forestall.

On the other hand, examples of typical species of open environments associated to *várzea* are: *Ammodramus aurifrons*, *Leistes militaris*, *Synallaxis albigularis*, *Furnarius figulus*, *F. leucopus*, *Sicalis columbiana*, *Sporophila castaneiventris*, *S. americana* and *Agelaius icterocephalus*. During the surveys, some typical species were recorded from open formations like that of Brazil Central which penetrates Amazônia through the waterfall of the Amazonas River, occupying pioneer natural formations, as well as areas modified by humans along the water course. For example, this is the case of *Ramphastos toco*, which targets the mean portion of the Branco River, as well as *Synallaxis albens* and *Euphonia chlorotica*.

Among migratory species recorded in this survey, we have highlighted some septentrional visitors originating from North America, such as *Pluvialis dominica* and *Tringa solitaria*, as well as *Pandion halieatus* and *Contopus virens*. Species such as Tyrannidae, *Tyrannus savana*, *T. melancholicus*, *Elaenia cristata* and *Myiodynastes maculatus*, present displacement of their meridional populations in the direction of warmer regions, as in the north of the country during meridional winter.

Important Records

Nothocrax urumutum

On March 8, 2006 two individuals, possibly a couple, were observed by MPDS crossing a street connecting Capiranga Base with Mutum Creek. This species is among the rarest Cracidae of Amazônia, having few records in the Madeira-Tapajós interfluvium. This low number of records is possibly due to its crepuscular habits, which together with its low density hampers efforts to encounter it during the day (Hoyo 1994).

Leucopternis melanops

On September 12, 2002 this species was recorded by FMH. One individual of *Leucopternis melanops* was found near a street between Capiranga Base and Mutum Creek (02°36'28"S; 56°13'28"W). Posteriorly, AA registered the species (possibly one same individual vocalizing) in the area of Mutum Creek (02°36'47.3"S; 56°11'50.7"W) on May 27, 2009 and September 22, 2010 (when the same was recorded). The occurrence of *Leucopternis melanops*, until recently, was known only from septentrional Amazônia (Sick 1997). The Amazonas River was considered the southern limit of this taxon's distribution. The first record south of the Amazonas River is one individual collected by A. M. Olalla in the lower Tapajós (Amadon 1964). Since then, an increasing number of records of this species has been seen in the forests on the right margin of the Amazonas River (e.g., Barlow *et al.* 2002, Amaral *et al.* 2007), Part of them are in sympatry with *L. kuhli*, considering its geographic substitution in meridional Amazônia.

Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus

This species is considered as Threatened (Guedes *et al.* 2008). Various individuals (six to twelve) were observed on diverse occasions, but only at two sampling points, on the Capiranga Plateau and the Capiranga Plateau gravel pit. It is emphasized that these two areas are at the main point of installation of the Juruti Project to extract bauxite, which includes the construction of the mine and the entire fabrication infrastructure. This provoked a large suppression of vegetation in this area. On the last trips related to the samplings in 2008 and 2009, there were no registers of the species at these points, which suggests that the impact of the bauxite mine could have caused the disappearance of this population in the Juruti region. However, on September 22, 2010 the species (possibly a couple) was heard and recorded in the area of Mutum Creek (02°36'40.7"S; 56°11'49.5"W). The record of this population in the Juruti region is configured as an extension of its distribution in the northwesterly direction, and is presently the northern most record of a population of *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus* in Amazônia.

Aratinga aurea

Flocks of four to eight individuals were noted visually and heard by AA on two occasions on May 16 and 17, 2008 while flying over an area of open *várzea* near Santana Lake. This species is mainly distributed among the cerrados of central Brazil, but also occurs along lower Amazonas (Rowley and Collar, 1997).

Forpus passerinus

One sole flock with four individuals were seen on May 17, 2008 by AA flying over an area of open *várzea* of Santana Lake. This species is mainly distributed among open areas in the north of South America, reaching the median and lower courses of the Amazonas River (Rowley and Collar, 1997).

Neomorphus geoffroyi

An individual was observed on the morning of August 9, 2004 by MPDS crossing a street connecting Capi-ranga Plateau to Barroso Camp. A second individual was observed also by MPDS on November 25, 2007 in the ombrophilous forest in the Pacoval extension, and was found feeding on army ants. This is one of the rarest birds in Amazônia and the register of two individuals during the field sampling highlights the excellent state of preservation of the forests around Juruti.

Nyctibius bracteatus

On the dawn of June 1, 2009, AA heard the callings and typical territorial song of two individuals of *Nyctibius bracteatus* in the *terra firme* forest of the Mutum Creek region (02°37'32.1"S; 56°11'57.9"W), during the point counts. Posteriorly, new registers and recordings were obtained on September 21 and 23, 2010 at the same location, when three individuals vocalizing at different points were registered. These represent the first registers of *N. bracteatus* for the state of Pará and east of the Madeira River, among the most updated eastward records for the species (InfoNatura 2007). The record obtained closest to Juruti comes from Manaus, around 400 km to the west, at the northern bank of the Amazonas/Solimões River (Cohn-Haft 1999). This new Juruti record seems to confirm the prevision of Cohn-Haft (1999) that *N. bracteatus* is probably distributed all over Amazônia.

Capito brunneipectus

This species occurs in a tight strip to the south of the Amazonas River, between the Madeira and Tapajós Rivers (Short and Horne, 2002), having been registered in the areas of Mutum Creek and Barroso where it is relatively common and occasionally has accompanied mixed canopy flocks. Four males were collected (MPEG 58264, 62233, 62234, 69730) of this species during fieldwork in the Juruti region.

Picumnus varzeae

On the day of September 16, 2002 two juvenile individuals were observed by FMH, one of them collected

(MPEG 56601), foraging between the trunks of thin trees of a secondary *várzea* forest at São Joaquim Farm. The occurrence of *Picumnus varzeae*, as well as *Myrmoborus lugubris*, *Myrmotherula assimilis* and *Conirostrum bicolor*, registered in Juruti, is restricted to *várzea*. However, as a distinction of these species, *P. varzeae* occurs only in *várzea* formations of the Amazonas River downriver from the Negro River, as in the case of other taxa like, for example, *Cranioleuca muelleri* and *Myrmotherula klagesi*. There apparently is a biogeographical break in the region of confluence of the Negro River, separating one fauna of *várzea* upriver and another downriver of this region (Cohn-Haft *et al.* 2007).

Rhegmatorhina berlepschi

Endemic species of the Madeira-Tapajós interfluvium, it is normally associated with army ants. In the Juruti Region this species is common in the understory of *terra firme* areas, having been captured in mistnets and recorded by other methods in all campaigns realized in this area of study. Throughout the entire fieldwork, 13 specimens were collected, eight males and five females (MPEG 56713-56719, 58131, 60970, 60971, 64930, 64931, 69733).

Phlegopsis borbae

Two individuals were heard by AA vocalizing the territorial song of the species about 500 m from each other on May 31, 2009 in the Galiléia region, while following columns of army ants. The sound of one of these individuals was recorded. This was the only record of this endemic species of the Madeira-Tapajós interfluvium obtained by us in Juruti, probably indicating low density in the area.

Pachyramphus surinamus

On March 24, 2011, AA heard and tape-recorded the callings of a pair of this species while joining in a canopy mixed-species flock along the forest edge a few kilometers to the south of the Barroso Camp (*i.e.*, Aruá, *ca.* 02°33'45.0"S; 55°55'07.8"W). This represents the second published record of this species south of the Amazon River, after that of the Urucú River in the western part of the state of Amazonas (Peres and Whittaker, 1991; Mobley, 2004). Nonetheless, there is at least one unpublished record from Borba, State of Amazonas, *ca.* 470 km to the southwest of Juruti in the same interfluvium, where Nick Athanas tape-recorded *P. surinamus* in February 2006 (www.xeno-canto.org/browse.php?query=Pachyramphus+surinamus). Together, these records indicate a more widespread, yet spotty occurrence of *P. surinamus* south of the Amazon River.

Contopus virens

One solitary individual of this septentrional migrant species was heard vocalizing the territorial chant of this species on May 17, 2008 in the canopies bordering Santana Lake's várzea forest. The record can be considered untimely for this species in the Amazon Basin, as it generally appears in the basin's western portion during autumn and winter of the northern hemisphere, between the months of September and April (Farnsworth and Lebbin 2004).

Cyanicterus cyanicterus

On March 24, 2011, AA heard the callings of group of this species joining in a canopy mixed-species flock during point counts in dense forest a few kilometers to the south of the Barroso Camp (*i.e.*, Aruá, *ca.* 02°33'45.0"S; 55°55'07.8"W). This represents the second published record of this species south of the Amazon River, after that of the Urucú River in the western part of the state of Amazonas (Peres and Whittaker, 1991). Nonetheless, *C. cyanicterus* is also known to occur in Caxiuanã, also in the State of Pará, and *ca.* 500 km to the east of Juruti in the Xingu – Tocantins interfluvium, where several individuals were seen and tape-recorded since 2003 (*pers. obs.*). Together, these records indicate a more widespread, yet spotty occurrence of this species south of the Amazon River.

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APPENDIX: Checklist of birds from the Juruti region, Pará, Brazil.

Habitats: (TF) upland *terra-firme* forest, (VZ) seasonally-flooded white-water *várzea* forest, (PRA) beaches and river banks, (IG) seasonally flooded black-water *igapó* forest, (AA) anthropogenic/disturbed habitats.

Records: (Ob) sighted, (VC) heard, (Gr) tape-recorded, (MPEG) collected and specimen(s) deposited at Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi.

Name of Taxon	English Name	Environment					Record
		TF	VZ	PRA	IG	AA	
Tinamiformes Huxley, 1872							
Tinamidae Gray, 1840							
<i>Tinamus tao</i> Temminck, 1815	Gray Tinamou	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Tinamus guttatus</i> Pelzeln, 1863	White-throated Tinamou	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Cinereous Tinamou	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Crypturellus soui</i> (Hermann, 1783)	Little Tinamou	X					Ob, Vc
<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i> (Temminck, 1815)	Undulated Tinamou	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Crypturellus strigulosus</i> (Temminck, 1815)	Brazilian Tinamou	X					Ob, Vc
<i>Crypturellus variegatus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Variiegated Tinamou	X					Ob, Vc
Anseriformes Linnaeus, 1758							
Anhimidae Stejneger, 1885							
<i>Anhima cornuta</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Horned Screamer			X			Ob
Anatidae Leach, 1820							
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	Fulvous Whistling-Duck			X			Ob
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	White-faced Whistling-Duck			X			Ob
<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck			X			Ob
<i>Cairina moschata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Muscovy Duck			X			Ob
<i>Sarkidiornis sylvicola</i> Ihering and Ihering, 1907	Comb Duck			X			Ob
<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Brazilian Teal			X			Ob
Galliformes Linnaeus, 1758							
Cracidae Rafinesque, 1815							
<i>Ortalis guttata</i> (Spix, 1825)	Speckled Chachalaca	X					Ob
<i>Penelope superciliaris</i> Temminck, 1815	Rusty-margined Guan	X					Ob
<i>Penelope jacquacu</i> Spix, 1825	Spix's Guan	X					Ob
<i>Penelope pileata</i> Wagler, 1830	White-crested Guan	X					Ob, MPEG
<i>Aburria kujubi</i> (Pelzeln, 1858)	Red-throated Piping Guan	X	X				Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Nothocrax urumutum</i> (Spix, 1825)	Nocturnal Curassow	X					Ob
<i>Pauxi tuberosa</i> (Spix, 1825)	Razor-billed Curassow	X					Ob, Vc, MPEG
Odontophoridae Gould, 1844							
<i>Odontophorus gujanensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Marbled Wood-Quail	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
Podicipediformes Fürbringer, 1888							
Podicipedidae Bonaparte, 1831							
<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Least Grebe		X	X	X		Ob
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Pied-billed Grebe		X	X	X		Ob
Ciconiiformes Bonaparte, 1854							
Ciconiidae Sundevall, 1836							
<i>Ciconia maguari</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Maguari Stork			X			Ob
Suliformes Sharpe, 1891							
Phalacrocoracidae Reichenbach, 1849							
<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Neotropic Cormorant		X	X			Ob
Anhingidae Reichenbach, 1849							
<i>Anhinga anhinga</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Anhinga		X	X			Ob
Pelecaniformes Sharpe, 1891							
Ardeidae Leach, 1820							
<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Rufescent Tiger-Heron		X				Ob
<i>Agamia agami</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Agami Heron		X	X			Ob
<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Boat-billed Heron			X			Ob
<i>Zebrilus undulatus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Zigzag Heron			X			Ob
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Least Bittern		X		X		Ob
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black-crowned Night-Heron			X			Ob
<i>Butorides striata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Striated Heron		X				Ob
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Cattle Egret		X				Ob

Name of Taxon	English Name	Environment				Record	
		TF	VZ	PRA	IG		AA
<i>Ardea cocoi</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Cocoi Heron			X		Ob	
<i>Ardea alba</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Great Egret			X		Ob	
<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Capped Heron		X			Ob	
<i>Egretta thula</i> (Molina, 1782)	Snowy Egret		X			Ob	
<i>Egretta caerulea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Little Blue Heron		X			Ob	
Threskiornithidae Poche, 1904							
<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Green Ibis		X		X	Ob, Vc, Gr	
<i>Theristicus caudatus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Buff-necked Ibis		X			Ob	
Cathartiformes Seebohm, 1890							
Cathartidae Lafresnaye, 1839							
<i>Cathartes aura</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Turkey Vulture	X	X	X	X	X	Ob
<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i> Wetmore, 1964	Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	X			X	X	Ob
<i>Coragyps atratus</i> (Bechstein, 1793)	Black Vulture	X	X	X	X	X	Ob
<i>Sarcorampus papa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	King Vulture	X	X	X	X	X	Ob
Accipitriformes Bonaparte, 1831							
Pandionidae Bonaparte, 1854							
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Osprey			X			Ob
Accipitridae Vigors, 1824							
<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i> (Latham, 1790)	Gray-headed Kite	X	X		X		Ob
<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i> (Temminck, 1822)	Hook-billed Kite		X				Ob
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Swallow-tailed Kite	X	X	X	X	X	Ob
<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i> Vigors, 1825	Pearl Kite	X	X	X	X	X	Ob
<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Double-toothed Kite		X				Ob
<i>Accipiter superciliosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Tiny Hawk	X					Ob, Vc
<i>Accipiter bicolor</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Bicolored Hawk	X	X			X	Ob
<i>Ictinia plumbea</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Plumbeous Kite	X	X	X	X	X	Ob
<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i> (Latham, 1790)	Black-collared Hawk		X				Ob
<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Snail Kite		X				Ob, MPEG
<i>Helicolestes hamatus</i> (Temminck, 1821)	Slender-billed Kite				X		Ob
<i>Leucopternis schistaceus</i> (Sundevall, 1851)	Slate-colored Hawk			X			Ob
<i>Heterospizias meridionalis</i> (Latham, 1790)	Savanna Hawk		X				Ob
<i>Urubitinga urubitinga</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Great Black-Hawk			X			Ob, Vc
<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Roadside Hawk	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i> (Latham, 1790)	White Hawk	X					Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Leucopternis melanops</i> (Latham, 1790)	Black-faced Hawk	X					Ob
<i>Leucopternis kuhli</i> Bonaparte, 1850	White-browed Hawk					X	Ob
<i>Buteo nitidus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Gray Hawk		X			X	Ob
<i>Morphnus guianensis</i> (Daudin, 1800)	Crested Eagle	X					Vc, Gr
<i>Harpia harpyja</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Harpy Eagle	X					Ob
<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i> (Wied, 1820)	Black Hawk-Eagle	X					Ob, Vc
<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i> (Daudin, 1800)	Ornate Hawk-Eagle	X					Ob, Vc
Falconiformes Bonaparte, 1831							
Falconidae Leach, 1820							
<i>Daptrius ater</i> Vieillot, 1816	Black Caracara	X	X				Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Ibycter americanus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Red-throated Caracara	X	X				Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Caracara plancus</i> (Miller, 1777)	Southern Caracara			X		X	Ob
<i>Milvago chimachima</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	Yellow-headed Caracara			X		X	Ob, Vc
<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Laughing Falcon	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc
<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Barred Forest-Falcon	X			X		Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Micrastur mintoni</i> Whittaker, 2002	Cryptic Forest-Falcon	X					Ob, Vc
<i>Micrastur mirandollei</i> (Schlegel, 1862)	Slaty-backed Forest-Falcon	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Collared Forest-Falcon	X				X	Ob, Vc, gr, MPEG
<i>Falco sparverius</i> Linnaeus, 1758	American Kestrel					X	Ob
<i>Falco rufigularis</i> Daudin, 1800	Bat Falcon	X					Ob, MPEG
Eurypygiformes Furbringer, 1888							
Eurypygidae Selby, 1840							
<i>Eurypyga helias</i> (Pallas, 1781)	Sunbittern		X				Ob, Vc, Gr

Name of Taxon	English Name	Environment					Record
		TF	VZ	PRA	IG	AA	
Gruiformes Bonaparte, 1854							
Aramidae Bonaparte, 1852							
<i>Aramus guarauna</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Limpkin		X	X			Ob
Psophiidae Bonaparte, 1831							
<i>Psophia viridis</i> Spix, 1825	Green-winged Trumpeter	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
Rallidae Rafinesque, 1815							
<i>Aramides cajanea</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Gray-necked Wood-Rail	X			X		Ob, Vc
<i>Porzana albicollis</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	Ash-throated Crake	X			X		Ob
<i>Porphyrio martinica</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Purple Gallinule		X				Ob
Heliornithidae Gray, 1840							
<i>Heliornis fulica</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Sungrebe		X				Ob
Charadriiformes Huxley, 1867							
Charadriidae Leach, 1820							
<i>Vanellus cayanus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Pied Lapwing				X		Ob
<i>Vanellus chilensis</i> (Molina, 1782)	Southern Lapwing		X	X		X	Ob, Vc
<i>Charadrius collaris</i> Vieillot, 1818	Collared Plover				X		Ob
Recurvirostridae Bonaparte, 1831							
<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Black-necked Stilt				X		Ob
Scolopacidae Rafinesque, 1815							
<i>Gallinago paraguayae</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	South American Snipe		X	X			Ob
<i>Actitis macularius</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Spotted Sandpiper				X		Ob
<i>Tringa solitaria</i> Wilson, 1813	Solitary Sandpiper		X	X			Ob
Jacanidae Chenu and Des Murs, 1854							
<i>Jacana jacana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Wattled Jacana				X		Ob, Vc
Sternidae Vigors, 1825							
<i>Sternula superciliaris</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	Yellow-billed Tern				X		Ob
<i>Phaetusa simplex</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Large-billed Tern		X	X			Ob
<i>Sterna hirundo</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common Tern				X		Ob
Rynchopidae Bonaparte, 1838							
<i>Rynchops niger</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Black Skimmer				X		Ob
Columbiformes Latham, 1790							
Columbidae Leach, 1820							
<i>Columbina passerina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Ground-Dove		X			X	Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Columbina minuta</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Plain-breasted Ground-Dove					X	Ob, Vc
<i>Columbina talpacoti</i> (Temminck, 1811)	Ruddy Ground-Dove		X			X	Ob, Vc
<i>Claravis pretiosa</i> (Ferrari-Perez, 1886)	Blue Ground-Dove					X	Ob, Vc
<i>Columba livia</i> Gmelin, 1789	Rock Pigeon					X	Ob
<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Scaled Pigeon	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i> (Bonnaterre, 1792)	Pale-vented Pigeon	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Plumbeous Pigeon	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i> (Lawrence, 1868)	Ruddy Pigeon	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i> Bonaparte, 1855	White-tipped Dove	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i> (Richard and Bernard, 1792)	Gray-fronted Dove	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Geotrygon montana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ruddy Quail-Dove	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
Psittaciformes Wagler, 1830							
Psittacidae Rafinesque, 1815							
<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Hyacinth Macaw	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Ara macao</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Scarlet Macaw	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Ara chloropterus</i> Gray, 1859	Red-and-green Macaw	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Ara severus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Chestnut-fronted Macaw	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Orthopsittaca manilata</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Red-bellied Macaw	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Aratinga leucophthalma</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	White-eyed Parakeet	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Aratinga aurea</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Peach-fronted Parakeet		X				Ob, Vc
<i>Pyrrhura perlata</i> (Spix, 1824)	Crimson-bellied Parakeet	X					Ob, Vc
<i>Pyrrhura picta</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Painted Parakeet	X					Ob, Vc
<i>Forpus passerinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Green-rumped Parrotlet		X				Ob, Vc
<i>Forpus modestus</i> (Cabanis, 1848)	Dusky-billed Parrotlet	X		X	X	X	Ob, Vc

Name of Taxon	English Name	Environment					Record
		TF	VZ	PRA	IG	AA	
<i>Brotogeris versicolurus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Canary-winged Parakeet	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Brotogeris chrysoptera</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Golden-winged Parakeet	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Brotogeris sanctithomae</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Tui Parakeet		X				Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Pionites leucogaster</i> (Kuhl, 1820)	White-bellied Parrot	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Pyrilia</i> sp.	Parrot	X					Ob
<i>Graydidascalus brachyurus</i> (Kuhl, 1820)	Short-tailed Parrot		X				Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Pionus menstruus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Blue-headed Parrot	X	X			X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Pionus fuscus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Dusky Parrot	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Amazona farinosa</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Mealy Parrot	X			X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Amazona autumnalis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Red-lore Parrot		X				Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Yellow-crowned Parrot	X			X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Deroptryx accipitrinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Red-fan Parrot	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
Opisthocomiformes Sclater, 1880							
Opisthocomidae Swainson, 1837							
<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Hoatzin		X	X	X		Ob
Cuculiformes Wagler, 1830							
Cuculidae Leach, 1820							
<i>Coccyzua minuta</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Little Cuckoo	X				X	Vc, MPEG
<i>Piaya cayana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Squirrel Cuckoo	X	X			X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Piaya melanogaster</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Black-bellied Cuckoo	X	X		X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Crotophaga major</i> Gmelin, 1788	Greater Ani	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Crotophaga ani</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Smooth-billed Ani	X	X		X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Tapera naevia</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Striped Cuckoo		X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Dromococcyx pavoninus</i> Pelzeln, 1870	Pavonine Cuckoo	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Neomorphus geoffroyi</i> (Temminck, 1820)	Rufous-vented Ground-Cuckoo	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
Strigiformes Wagler, 1830							
Tytonidae Mathews, 1912							
<i>Tyto alba</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	Barn Owl					X	Ob, Vc
Strigidae Leach, 1820							
<i>Megascops choliba</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Tropical Screech-Owl	X				X	Vc, Gr
<i>Megascops usta</i> (Sclater, 1858)	Austral Screech-Owl	X				X	Vc, Gr
<i>Lophotrix cristata</i> (Daudin, 1800)	Crested Owl	X				X	Vc, Gr
<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i> (Latham, 1790)	Spectacled Owl	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Strix virgata</i> (Cassin, 1849)	Mottled Owl	X					Vc, Gr
<i>Strix hubula</i> Daudin, 1800	Black-banded Owl	X					Vc, Gr
<i>Glaucidium hardyi</i> Vielliard, 1990	Amazonian Pygmy-Owl	X				X	MPEG
Caprimulgiformes Ridgway, 1881							
Nyctibiidae Chenu and Des Murs, 1851							
<i>Nyctibius grandis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Great Potoo	X					Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Nyctibius griseus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Common Potoo	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Nyctibius leucopterus</i> (Wied, 1821)	White-winged Potoo	X					Vc
<i>Nyctibius bracteatus</i> Gould, 1846	Rufous Potoo	X					Vc, Gr
Caprimulgidae Vigors, 1825							
<i>Nyctiphrynus ocellatus</i> (Tschudi, 1844)	Ocellated Poorwill	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Short-tailed Nighthawk	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Hydropsalis nigrescens</i> (Cabanis, 1848)	Blackish Nightjar	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Hydropsalis albicollis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Pauraque	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Hydropsalis climacocerca</i> (Tschudi, 1844)	Ladder-tailed Nightjar	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
Apodiformes Peters, 1940							
Apodidae Olphe-Galliard, 1887							
<i>Chaetura spinicaudus</i> (Temminck, 1839)	Band-rumped Swift	X	X			X	Ob
<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i> Sclater, 1862	Gray-rumped Swift	X	X	X	X	X	Ob
<i>Chaetura brachyura</i> (Jardine, 1846)	Short-tailed Swift	X				X	Ob
<i>Panyptila cayennensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift	X	X	X	X	X	Ob
Trochilidae Vigors, 1825							
<i>Phaethornis rupurumii</i> Boucard, 1892	Streak-throated Hermit	X					Ob, MPEG
<i>Phaethornis ruber</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Reddish Hermit	X			X	X	Ob, Vc, MPEG

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		TF	VZ	PRA	IG	AA	
<i>Phaethornis malaris</i> (Nordmann, 1835)	Great-billed Hermit	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Gray-breasted Sabrewing	X					Ob, MPEG
<i>Florisuga mellivora</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	White-necked Jacobin	X				X	Ob, MPEG
<i>Anthracothorax viridigula</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Green-throated Mango	X					Ob, MPEG
<i>Thalurania furcata</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Fork-tailed Woodnymph	X				X	Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Hylocharis cyanus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	White-chinned Sapphire	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Amazilia</i> sp	Hummingbird	X				X	Ob
<i>Heliobryx auritus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Black-eared Fairy	X					Ob
<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i> (Audebert and Vieillot, 1801)	Long-billed Starthroat	X					Ob
Trogoniformes A. O. U., 1886							
Trogonidae Lesson, 1828							
<i>Trogon melanurus</i> Swainson, 1838	Black-tailed Trogon	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Trogon viridis</i> Linnaeus, 1766	White-tailed Trogon	X	X			X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Trogon ramonianus</i> Deville and DesMurs, 1849	Amazonian Trogon	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Trogon curucui</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Blue-crowned Trogon	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Trogon rufus</i> Gmelin, 1788	Black-throated Trogon	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Pharomachrus pavoninus</i> (Spix, 1824)	Pavonine Quetzal	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
Coraciiformes Forbes, 1844							
Alcedinidae Rafinesque, 1815							
<i>Megaceryle torquata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Ringed Kingfisher				X		Ob, Vc
<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i> (Latham, 1790)	Amazon Kingfisher				X		Ob, Vc
<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i> (Pallas, 1764)	American Pygmy Kingfisher				X		Ob, MPEG
<i>Chloroceryle americana</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Green Kingfisher				X		Ob, MPEG
<i>Chloroceryle inda</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Green-and-rufous Kingfisher				X		Ob, MPEG
Momotidae Gray, 1840							
<i>Baryphthengus martii</i> (Spix, 1824)	Rufous Motmot		X				Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Momotus momota</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Amazonian Motmot	X	X			X	Ob, Vc, Gr
Galbuliformes Fürbringer, 1888							
Galbulidae Vigors, 1825							
<i>Brachygalba lugubris</i> (Swainson, 1838)	Brown Jacamar	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Galbula cyanicollis</i> Cassin, 1851	Blue-cheeked Jacamar	X				X	Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Galbula galbula</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Green-tailed Jacamar	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Galbula leucogastra</i> Vieillot, 1817	Bronzy Jacamar	X					Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Galbula dea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Paradise Jacamar	X					Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Jacamerops aureus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Great Jacamar	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
Bucconidae Horsfield, 1821							
<i>Notharchus hyperrhynchus</i> (Sclater, 1856)	White-necked Puffbird	X					Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Notharchus ordii</i> (Cassin, 1851)	Brown-banded Puffbird	X					Vc, Gr
<i>Notharchus tectus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Pied Puffbird	X					Ob, Vc
<i>Bucco tamatia</i> Gmelin, 1788	Spotted Puffbird	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Bucco capensis</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Collared Puffbird	X					Ob, Vc
<i>Nystalus striolatus</i> (Pelzeln, 1856)	Striolated Puffbird	X					Vc
<i>Malacoptila rufa</i> (Spix, 1824)	Rufous-necked Puffbird	X	X		X	X	Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i> (Spix, 1824)	Black-fronted Nunbird		X		X		Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Monasa morphoeus</i> (Hahn and Küster, 1823)	White-fronted Nunbird	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i> (Pallas, 1782)	Swallow-winged Puffbird	X		X	X	X	Ob, Vc
Piciformes Meyer and Wolf, 1810							
Capitonidae Bonaparte, 1838							
<i>Capito dayi</i> Cherrie, 1916	Black-girdled Barbet	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Capito brunneipectus</i> Chapman, 1921	Brown-chested Barbet	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
Ramphastidae Vigors, 1825							
<i>Ramphastos toco</i> Statius Muller, 1776	Toco Toucan		X				Ob
<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	White-throated Toucan	X	X		X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i> Lichtenstein, 1823	Channel-billed Toucan	X	X			X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Selenidera gouldii</i> (Natterer, 1837)	Gould's Toucanet	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Pteroglossus inscriptus</i> Swainson, 1822	Lettered Aracari	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Pteroglossus bitorquatus</i> Vigors, 1826	Red-necked Aracari	X					Ob, Vc, Gr

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<i>Pteroglossus aracari</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Black-necked Aracari	X	X		X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
Picidae Leach, 1820							
<i>Picumnus aurifrons</i> Pelzeln, 1870	Bar-breasted Piculet	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Picumnus varzeae</i> Sneathlge, 1912	Varzea Piculet		X				Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Picumnus cirratus</i> Temminck, 1825	White-barred Piculet		X				Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Veniliornis affinis</i> (Swainson, 1821)	Red-stained Woodpecker	X					Ob, Vc
<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Little Woodpecker	X				X	Ob
<i>Piculus flavigula</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Yellow-throated Woodpecker	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Piculus chrysochloros</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Golden-green Woodpecker	X					Vc
<i>Colaptes punctigula</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Spot-breasted Woodpecker		X				Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Celeus grammicus</i> (Natterer and Malherbe, 1845)	Scaly-breasted Woodpecker	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Celeus elegans</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Chestnut Woodpecker	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Celeus flavescens</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Blond-crested Woodpecker		X				Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Celeus flavus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Cream-colored Woodpecker	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc
<i>Celeus torquatus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Ringed Woodpecker	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Lineated Woodpecker	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Red-necked Woodpecker	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Crimson-crested Woodpecker		X				Ob, Vc, Gr
Passeriformes Linnaeus, 1758							
Thamnophilidae Swainson, 1824							
<i>Terenura spodioptila</i> Sclater and Salvin, 1881	Ash-winged Antwren	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Myrmornis torquata</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Wing-banded Antbird	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Microrhopias quixensis</i> (Cornalia, 1849)	Dot-winged Antwren	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Myrmeciza atrothorax</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Black-throated Antbird	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Epinecrophylla leucophthalma</i> (Pelzeln, 1868)	White-eyed Antwren	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Epinecrophylla ornata</i> (Sclater, 1853)	Ornate Antwren	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Myrmotherula brachyura</i> (Hermann, 1783)	Pygmy Antwren	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Myrmotherula sclateri</i> Sneathlge, 1912	Sclater's Antwren	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Myrmotherula hauxwelli</i> (Sclater, 1857)	Plain-throated Antwren	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	White-flanked Antwren	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Myrmotherula longipennis</i> Pelzeln, 1868	Long-winged Antwren	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Myrmotherula Iheringi</i> Sneathlge, 1914	Ihering's Antwren	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Myrmotherula menetriesii</i> (d'Orbigny, 1837)	Gray Antwren	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Myrmotherula assimilis</i> Pelzeln, 1868	Leaden Antwren		X				Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Formicivora grisea</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	White-fringed Antwren	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Thamnomanes saturninus</i> (Pelzeln, 1878)	Saturnine Antshrike	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Thamnomanes caesius</i> (Temminck, 1820)	Cinereous Antshrike	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Dichrozona cincta</i> (Pelzeln, 1868)	Banded Antbird	x					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i> (Temminck, 1822)	Rufous-winged Antwren	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Sakesphorus luctuosus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Glossy Antshrike		X		X		Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1764)	Barred Antshrike	X	X		X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i> d'Orbigny, 1835	Plain-winged Antshrike	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Thamnophilus aethiops</i> Sclater, 1858	White-shouldered Antshrike	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Thamnophilus amazonicus</i> Sclater, 1858	Amazonian Antshrike	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i> (Leach, 1814)	Fasciated Antshrike	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Taraba major</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	Great Antshrike				X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Sclateria naevia</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Silvered Antbird		X				Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Schistocichla rufifacies</i> (Hellmayr, 1929)	Rufous-faced Antbird	X			X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Hylophylax naevius</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Spot-backed Antbird	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Hylophylax punctulatus</i> (Des Murs, 1856)	Dot-backed Antbird	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i> (Tschudi, 1844)	White-browed Antbird	X			X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Myrmoborus lugubris</i> (Cabanis, 1847)	Ash-breasted Antbird		X				Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Myrmoborus myotherinus</i> (Spix, 1825)	Black-faced Antbird	X			X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Cercomacra cinerascens</i> (Sclater, 1857)	Gray Antbird	X	X			X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Cercomacra nigrescens</i> (Cabanis and Heine, 1859)	Blackish Antbird	X					MPEG
<i>Hypocnemis striata</i> (Spix, 1825)	Spix's Warbling-Antbird	X			X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG

Name of Taxon	English Name	Environment					Record
		TF	VZ	PRA	IG	AA	
<i>Willisornis poecilinotus</i> (Cabanis, 1847)	Scale-backed Antbird	X	X			X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Phlegopsis nigromaculata</i> (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837)	Black-spotted Bare-eye	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Phlegopsis borbae</i> Hellmayr, 1907	Pale-faced Antbird	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Rhegmatorhina berlepschi</i> (Sneathlge, 1907)	Harlequin Antbird	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
Conopophagidae Sclater and Salvin, 1873							
<i>Conopophaga aurita</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Chestnut-belted Gnateater	X					Vc
<i>Conopophaga melanogaster</i> Ménéttriès, 1835	Black-bellied Gnateater	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
Grallariidae Sclater and Salvin, 1873							
<i>Grallaria varia</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Variiegated Antpitta	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Hylopezus macularius</i> (Temminck, 1823)	Spotted Antpitta	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Myrmothera campanisona</i> (Hermann, 1783)	Thrush-like Antpitta	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
Rhinocryptidae Wetmore, 1930							
<i>Liosceles thoracicus</i> (Sclater, 1865)	Rusty-belted Tapaculo	X					Vc, Gr, MPEG
Formicariidae Gray, 1840							
<i>Formicarius colma</i> Boddaert, 1783	Rufous-capped Antthrush	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Formicarius analis</i> (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837)	Black-faced Antthrush	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
Scleruridae Swainson, 1827							
<i>Sclerurus mexicanus</i> Sclater, 1857	Tawny-throated Leaftosser	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Sclerurus rufigularis</i> Pelzeln, 1868	Short-billed Leaftosser	X				X	Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Sclerurus caudacutus</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	Black-tailed Leaftosser	X					Vc, Gr, MPEG
Dendrocolaptidae Gray, 1840							
<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Plain-brown Woodcreeper	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Dendrocincla merula</i> (Lichtenstein, 1829)	White-chinned Woodcreeper	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Deconychura longicauda</i> (Pelzeln, 1868)	Long-tailed Woodcreeper	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Certhiasomus stictolaemus</i> (Pelzeln, 1868)	Spot-throated Woodcreeper	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	X	X		X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Xiphorhynchus ocellatus</i> (Spix, 1824)	Ocellated Woodcreeper	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Xiphorhynchus obsoletus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1820)	Striped Woodcreeper	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1820)	Buff-throated Woodcreeper	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Campylorhamphus trochilrostris</i> (Lichtenstein, 1820)	Red-billed Scythebill		x				Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Campylorhamphus procurvoldes</i> (Lafresnaye, 1850)	Curve-billed Scythebill		x				Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Dendroplex picus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Straight-billed Woodcreeper	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Dendroplex kienerii</i> (Des Murs, 1855)	Zimmer's Woodcreeper		X		X		Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Lepidocolaptes albolineatus</i> (Lafresnaye, 1845)	Lineated Woodcreeper	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Nasica longirostris</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Long-billed Woodcreeper		X				Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Dendrexetastes rufigula</i> (Lesson, 1844)	Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper	X	X				Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Dendrocolaptes hoffmannsi</i> Hellmayr, 1909	Hoffmann's Woodcreeper	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i> (Lesson, 1840)	Strong-billed Woodcreeper	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Hylexetastes uniformis</i> Hellmayr, 1909	Uniform Woodcreeper	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
Furnariidae Gray, 1840							
<i>Xenops minutus</i> (Sparman, 1788)	Plain Xenops	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Xenops rutilans</i> Temminck, 1821	Streaked Xenops	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Berlepschia rikeri</i> (Ridgway, 1886)	Point-tailed Palmcreeper					X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Furnarius figulus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Wing-banded Hornero		X				Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Furnarius leucopus</i> Swainson, 1838	Pale-legged Hornero		X				Ob, Vc
<i>Furnarius minor</i> Pelzeln, 1858	Lesser Hornero		X				Ob, Vc
<i>Ancistrops strigilatus</i> (Spix, 1825)	Chestnut-winged Hookbill	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i> (Tschudi, 1844)	Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Automolus infuscatus</i> (Sclater, 1856)	Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Automolus rufipileatus</i> (Pelzeln, 1859)	Chestnut-crowned Foliage-gleaner	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Philydor ruficaudatum</i> (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1838)	Rufous-tailed Foliage-gleaner	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Philydor erythrocerum</i> (Pelzeln, 1859)	Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Philydor erythropterum</i> (Sclater, 1856)	Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Philydor pyrrhodes</i> (Cabanis, 1848)	Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Yellow-chinned Spinetail		X		X		Ob, Vc, MPEG

Name of Taxon	English Name	Environment					Record
		TF	VZ	PRA	IG	AA	
<i>Synallaxis albescens</i> Temminck, 1823	Pale-breasted Spinetail		X				Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Synallaxis albigularis</i> Sclater, 1858	Dark-breasted Spinetail		X				Ob, Vc
<i>Synallaxis rutilans</i> Temminck, 1823	Ruddy Spinetail	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Synallaxis gujanensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Plain-crowned Spinetail		X		X		Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i> (Pelzeln, 1856)	Rusty-backed Spinetail		X		X		Ob, MPEG
Pipridae Rafinesque, 1815							
<i>Tyrannetes stolzmanni</i> (Hellmayr, 1906)	Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Pipra aureola</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Crimson-hooded Manakin		X				Ob, Vc
<i>Pipra fasciicauda</i> Hellmayr, 1906	Band-tailed Manakin	X					Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Pipra rubrocapilla</i> Temminck, 1821	cabeça-encarnada	X				X	Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Lepidothrix nattereri</i> (Sclater, 1865)	Red-headed Manakin	X					Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Manacus manacus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	White-bearded Manakin	X				X	Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Heterocercus linteatus</i> (Strickland, 1850)	Flame-crowned Manakin	X	X				Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Machaeropterus pyrocephalus</i> (Sclater, 1852)	Fiery-capped Manakin	X					Ob, Vc
<i>Dixiphia pipra</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	White-crowned Manakin	X					Vc
<i>Chiroxiphia pareola</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Blue-backed Manakin	X					
Tityridae Gray, 1840							
<i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Royal Flycatcher	X				X	Ob, MPEG
<i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i> (Cabanis, 1847)	Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	X					Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Myiobius barbatus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Whiskered Flycatcher	X				X	Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Schiffornis turdina</i> (Wied, 1831)	Thrush-like Schiffornis	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Laniocera hypopyrra</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Cinereous Mourner	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Tityra cayana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Black-tailed Tityra	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc
<i>Pachyrhamphus viridis</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	Green-backed Becard	X				X	Ob, Vc
<i>Pachyrhamphus rufus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Cinereous Becard		X				Ob, Vc
<i>Pachyrhamphus castaneus</i> (Jardine and Selby, 1827)	Chestnut-crowned Becard	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Pachyrhamphus polychopterus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	White-winged Becard	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Pachyrhamphus marginatus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Black-capped Becard	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Pachyrhamphus surinamus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Glossy-backed Becard	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Pachyrhamphus minor</i> (Lesson, 1830)	Pink-throated Becard	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
Cotingidae Bonaparte, 1849							
<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i> (Wied, 1820)	Screaming Piha	X	X			X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Gymnoderus foetidus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Bare-necked Fruitcrow	X					Ob
<i>Xipholena lamellipennis</i> (Lafresnaye, 1839)	White-tailed Cotinga	X					Ob, MPEG
<i>Cotinga cotinga</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Purple-breasted Cotinga	X					Ob, Vc
<i>Cotinga cayana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Spangled Cotinga	X					Ob, MPEG
<i>Querula purpurata</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Purple-throated Fruitcrow	X			X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Phoenicircus carnifex</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Guianan Red-Cotinga	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
Incertae sedis							
<i>Platyrrhynchus saturatus</i> Salvin and Godman, 1882	Cinnamon-crested Spadebill	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Platyrrhynchus coronatus</i> Sclater, 1858	Golden-crowned Spadebill	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Platyrrhynchus platyrhynchos</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	White-crested Spadebill	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Piprites chloris</i> (Temminck, 1822)	Wing-barred Piprites	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
Rhynchocyclidae Berlepsch, 1907							
<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Mionectes macconnelli</i> (Chubb, 1919)	McConnell's Flycatcher	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Corythopis torquatus</i> (Tschudi, 1844)	Ringed Antpipit	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Rhynchocyclus olivaceus</i> (Temminck, 1820)	Olivaceous Flatbill	X					Vc, Gr
<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i> (Spix, 1825)	Yellow-olive Flycatcher	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Tolmomyias assimilis</i> (Pelzeln, 1868)	Yellow-margined Flycatcher	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Tolmomyias poliocephalus</i> (Taczanowski, 1884)	Gray-crowned Flycatcher	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i> (Wied, 1831)	Yellow-breasted Flycatcher	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Todirostrum maculatum</i> (Desmarest, 1806)	Spotted Tody-Flycatcher		X				Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Todirostrum chrysotrochum</i> Strickland, 1850	Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Poecilatriccus fumifrons</i> (Hartlaub, 1853)	Smoky-fronted Tody-Flycatcher	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Poecilatriccus latirostris</i> (Pelzeln, 1868)	Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher		X				Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Myiornis ecaudatus</i> (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837)	Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG

Name of Taxon	English Name	Environment					Record
		TF	VZ	PRA	IG	AA	
<i>Hemitriccus minor</i> (Sneathlge, 1907)	Sneathlge's Tody-Tyrant	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Hemitriccus striaticollis</i> (Lafresnaye, 1853)	Stripe-necked Tody-Tyrant	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Hemitriccus minimus</i> (Todd, 1925)	Zimmer's Tody-Tyrant	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
Tyrannidae Vigors, 1825							
<i>Zimmerius gracilipes</i> (Sclater and Salvin, 1868)	Slender-footed Tyrannulet	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Ornithion inermis</i> Hartlaub, 1853	White-lored Tyrannulet	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i> (Temminck, 1824)	Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i> (Thunberg, 1822)	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i> Pelzeln, 1868	Small-billed Elaenia	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Elaenia cristata</i> Pelzeln, 1868	Plain-crested Elaenia					X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i> (d'Orbigny, 1839)	Forest Elaenia	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Myiopagis flavivertex</i> (Sclater, 1887)	Yellow-crowned Elaenia		X		X		Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Phaeomyias murina</i> (Spix, 1825)	Mouse-colored Tyrannulet	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Attila cinnamomeus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Cinnamon Attila		X				Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Attila bolivianus</i> Lafresnaye, 1848	Dull-capped Attila		X				Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Attila spadiceus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Bright-rumped Attila	X			X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Legatus leucophaius</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Piratic Flycatcher	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Ramphotrigon ruficauda</i> (Spix, 1825)	Rufous-tailed Flatbill	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i> (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837)	Dusky-capped Flycatcher	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Myiarchus Swainsoni</i> Cabanis and Heine, 1859	Swainson's Flycatcher	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Myiarchus ferox</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Short-crested Flycatcher	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Sirystes sibilator</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Sirystes	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Rhytipterna simplex</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Grayish Mourner	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Great Kiskadee	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i> (Stadius Muller, 1776)	Streaked Flycatcher	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Tyrannopsis sulphurea</i> (Spix, 1825)	Sulphury Flycatcher	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Boat-billed Flycatcher		X		X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Rusty-margined Flycatcher			X		X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Myiozetetes similis</i> (Spix, 1825)	Social Flycatcher	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Myiozetetes luteiventris</i> (Sclater, 1858)	Dusky-chested Flycatcher	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i> Vieillot, 1819	Tropical Kingbird	X	X			X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Tyrannus savana</i> Vieillot, 1808	Fork-tailed Flycatcher		X			X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Empidonomus varius</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Variiegated Flycatcher		X		X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Conopias parvus</i> (Pelzeln, 1868)	Yellow-throated Flycatcher	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i> (Wied, 1831)	Fuscous Flycatcher	X	X		X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Contopus virens</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Eastern Wood-Pewee		X				Ob
<i>Contopus nigrescens</i> (Sclater and Salvin, 1880)	Blackish Pewee	X					Vc, Gr
<i>Knipolegus poecilocercus</i> (Pelzeln, 1868)	Amazonian Black-Tyrant		X				Ob, MPEG
Vireonidae Swainson, 1837							
<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Rufous-browed Peppershrike	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Vireolanius leucotis</i> (Swainson, 1838)	Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Red-eyed Vireo	X	X		X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Hylophilus semicinctus</i> Sclater and Salvin, 1867	Gray-chested Greenlet	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Hylophilus pectoralis</i> Sclater, 1866	Ashy-headed Greenlet		X				Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Hylophilus muscicapinus</i> Sclater and Salvin, 1873	Buff-cheeked Greenlet	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Hylophilus ochraceiceps</i> Sclater, 1860	Tawny-crowned Greenlet	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
Hirundinidae Rafinesque, 1815							
<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Southern Rough-winged Swallow		X	X		X	Ob
<i>Progne tapera</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Brown-chested Martin					X	Ob
<i>Progne subis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Purple Martin		X	X		X	Ob, MPEG
<i>Progne chalybea</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Gray-breasted Martin		X	X		X	Ob
<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	White-winged Swallow		X	X		X	Ob
Troglodytidae Swainson, 1831							
<i>Microcerculus marginatus</i> (Sclater, 1855)	Scaly-breasted Wren	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Odontorchilus cinereus</i> (Pelzeln, 1868)	Tooth-billed Wren	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Troglodytes musculus</i> Naumann, 1823	Southern House Wren	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr

Name of Taxon	English Name	Environment					Record
		TF	VZ	PRA	IG	AA	
<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i> (Wied, 1831)	Thrush-like Wren	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Pheugopedius genibarbis</i> (Swainson, 1838)	Moustached Wren	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Cantorchilus leucotis</i> (Lafresnaye, 1845)	Buff-breasted Wren		X			X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Cyphorhinus arada</i> (Hermann, 1783)	Musician Wren	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
Donacobiidae Aleixo and Pacheco, 2006							
<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Black-capped Donacobius	X					Ob, Vc, MPEG
Poliophtilidae Baird, 1858							
<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i> Vieillot, 1819	Long-billed Gnatwren	X	X				Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Poliophtila plumbea</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Tropical Gnatcatcher		X				Ob, Vc
<i>Poliophtila paraensis</i> Todd, 1937	Para Gnatcatcher	X					Ob, Vc
Turdidae Rafinesque, 1815							
<i>Turdus hauxwelli</i> Lawrence, 1869	Hauxwell's Thrush	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Turdus lawrencii</i> Coues, 1880	Lawrence's Thrush	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Turdus albicollis</i> Vieillot, 1818	White-necked Thrush	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
Coerebidae d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1838							
<i>Coereba flaveola</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Bananaquit	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
Thraupidae Cabanis, 1847							
<i>Saltator grossus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Slate-colored Grosbeak	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Saltator maximus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Buff-throated Saltator	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Saltator coerulescens</i> Vieillot, 1817	Grayish Saltator	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Parkerthraustes humeralis</i> (Lawrence, 1867)	Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak	x					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Lamprospiza melanoleuca</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Red-billed Pied Tanager	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Nemosia pileata</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Hooded Tanager	X			X	X	Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i> (Pallas, 1764)	Silver-beaked Tanager	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Lanio cristatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Flame-crested Tanager	X					Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Lanio versicolor</i> (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837)	White-winged Shrike-Tanager	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Lanio surinamus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Fulvous-crested Tanager	X					Ob, Vc
<i>Lanio penicillatus</i> (Spix, 1825)	Gray-headed Tanager	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Tangara gyrola</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Bay-headed Tanager	X					Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Tangara mexicana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Turquoise Tanager	X				X	Ob, Vc
<i>Tangara chilensis</i> (Vigors, 1832)	Paradise Tanager	X					Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Tangara velia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Opal-rumped Tanager	X					Ob, Vc
<i>Tangara punctata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Spotted Tanager	X					Ob, Vc
<i>Tangara episcopus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Blue-gray Tanager	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Tangara palmarum</i> (Wied, 1823)	Palm Tanager	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Tangara cayana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Burnished-buff Tanager	X			X	X	Ob, Vc
<i>Paroaria gularis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Red-capped Cardinal			X		X	Ob, Vc
<i>Cyanicterus cyanicterus</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	Blue-backed Tanager	X					Vc, Gr
<i>Tersina viridis</i> (Illiger, 1811)	Swallow Tanager	X				X	Ob, Vc
<i>Dacnis cayana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Blue Dacnis	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc
<i>Cyanerpes nitidus</i> (Hartlaub, 1847)	Short-billed Honeycreeper	X					Ob, Vc
<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Purple Honeycreeper	X					Vc, Gr
<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Red-legged Honeycreeper	X					Ob, Vc
<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Green Honeycreeper	X					Ob, Vc
<i>Hemithraupis guira</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Guira Tanager	X			X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Hemithraupis flavicollis</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Yellow-backed Tanager	X					Ob, Vc
<i>Conirostrum bicolor</i> (Vieillot, 1809)	Bicolored Conebill		X				Ob, Vc, MPEG
Emberizidae Vigors, 1825							
<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i> (Spix, 1825)	Yellow-browed Sparrow					X	Ob, Vc, MPEG
<i>Sicalis columbiana</i> Cabanis, 1851	Orange-fronted Yellow-Finch		X				Ob, Vc
<i>Volatinia jacarina</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Blue-black Grassquit		X			X	Ob, Vc
<i>Sporophila americana</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Wing-barred Seedeater		X			X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Sporophila lineola</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Lined Seedeater		X				Ob, Vc
<i>Sporophila castaneiventris</i> Cabanis, 1849	Chestnut-bellied Seedeater		X			X	MPEG
<i>Sporophila angolensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
Cardinalidae Ridgway, 1901							
<i>Habia rubica</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Red-crowned Ant-Tanager	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG

Name of Taxon	English Name	Environment					Record
		TF	VZ	PRA	IG	AA	
<i>Granatellus pelzelni</i> Sclater, 1865	Rose-breasted Chat	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Caryothraustes canadensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Yellow-green Grosbeak	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Cyanoloxia cyanooides</i> (Lafresnaye, 1847)	Blue-black Grosbeak	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
Parulidae Wetmore, Friedmann, Lincoln, Miller, Peters, van Rossem, Van Tyne and Zimmer 1947							
<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Masked Yellowthroat	X					Ob, Vc, MPEG
Icteridae Vigors, 1825							
<i>Psarocolius viridis</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Green Oropendola	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i> (Pallas, 1769)	Crested Oropendola	X			X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Psarocolius bifasciatus</i> (Spix, 1824)	Olive Oropendola	X					Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Cacicus cela</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Yellow-rumped Cacique	X	X	X	X	X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Icterus cayanensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Epaulet Oriole	X	X				Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Icterus jamacaii</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Campo Troupial	X					Ob, Vc
<i>Gymnomystax mexicanus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Oriole Blackbird		X				Ob, Vc
<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	Chopi Blackbird		X				Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Chrysomus icterocephalus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Yellow-hooded Blackbird		X				Ob, Vc
<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Shiny Cowbird		X				Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Sturnella militaris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Red-breasted Blackbird		X			X	Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
Fringillidae Leach, 1820							
<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Purple-throated Euphonia	X				X	Ob, Vc, Gr
<i>Euphonia chrysopasta</i> Sclater and Salvin, 1869	Golden-bellied Euphonia	X					Ob, Vc, Gr, MPEG
<i>Euphonia rufiventris</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	Rufous-bellied Euphonia	X					Ob, Vc, Gr